

The Sun.

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TELEPHONE, BEKMAN 3200.

The Single Minded Man.

Mr. DAVID LAWRENCE sends from Washington to the *Evening Post* a despatch relative to talk in the national capital about Mr. TART as a candidate for President:

"The former President is simply interested in the League of Nations, and to those who say he is hurrying his chances for the nomination by siding with Mr. Wilson and splitting his own party, the answer comes, 'Mr. TART doesn't care one whit about his own political fortunes—he is interested only in the League of Nations.'"

What the American people are likely to look for in 1920 is at least one candidate who is interested in the United States of America.

Mr. Wilson's Open Diplomacy and the Paris Censor's Gag.

In the United States American sentiment against Mr. Wilson's League of Nations rises until it begins to run a tidal wave.

In Paris information about what is taking place over here is suppressed. The French newspapers are gagged by the censor. The public men who know the truth and would tell it are excluded from the league discussions. If they insist upon declaring themselves with informal speech their words are smothered by the Peace Conference's blanket as "unofficial."

All the while Mr. Wilson in his official position towers above the Conference circle at Paris and declares that the American people are overwhelmingly behind him.

One need not believe that the French press, forum and speech are throttled by the Paris censor at the instigation of Mr. Wilson to give color to his claim of voicing unanimous American opinion. The French censor is adept enough without anybody's help. The French interest in striving to get the United States to pack the Old World's load is too obvious to require a deeper motive. The European interest in the same game is likewise too evident to call for explanation as to why other delegates do not demand that in France the gag be torn out of the mouth of the public prints and free speech be unthrottled.

Mr. Wilson, it is true, is committed unqualifiedly to Open Diplomacy: It is one of the cardinal commandments of his fourteen points. Mr. Wilson, it is true, could fittingly ask that the American view should be revealed to the French Conference, to the French nation, to the Powers of Europe represented in the Conference. Mr. Wilson, it is true, might well demand that they were for his position or against his position, be frankly presented to the delegates and freely discussed by all.

But we are bound to say that if Mr. Wilson is so infatuated with his own League of Nations project that he can stand up and assert that the American people are overwhelmingly behind him when their protests are like the roar of Niagara, we can comprehend how the same infatuation could lead him, when the voice of criticism in Paris was as silent as the grave, to assume that the French press was not muzzled and French speech not gagged.

Nor is it to be overlooked that if Mr. Wilson does not care in his own country what the American people think and say about his league, what the United States Senate thinks and says about his league, he would not be likely in Paris to care what anybody there thought or said about his league when he was determined, in any event, to have his own way.

Nevertheless, make such allowance as we may for the banishment of Mr. Wilson's Open Diplomacy from the Peace Conference of all places on earth, or for his indifference to the convictions and scruples of anybody else when they run counter to his own will, the fact remains that Mr. Wilson is insisting that the delegates in Paris shall give him to bring home and submit to the form of a League to which millions of American citizens object and which the United States

Senate has warned him it cannot and will not accept.

The fact remains that when the Senate, whose treaty making power has the last word in this matter, is ignored and defied in the Paris negotiations, it is Mr. Wilson and nobody else who not only makes for the defeat of his league project, but, so far as concerns this nation, also endangers the peace treaty itself.

The fact remains that if Mr. Wilson brings back to this country his league inseparably joined with the peace treaty it will be the duty of the United States Senate to send the American creation back to its makers in Europe. And if the Senate in the performance of its obligation to its private conscience and to its public honor does that very thing to the peace treaty and to Mr. Wilson's league together the American people will triumphantly vindicate every member who so votes.

Build the Vehicular Tunnel to New Jersey Now.

Three times in the last fifteen months the imperative need for a vehicular tunnel connecting New York city with the mainland in New Jersey has been demonstrated.

In the winter of 1917-18 this city was isolated from the source of its coal supply by natural conditions which may be repeated next year or any year thereafter.

In January of this year a harbor strike reduced the transportation facilities between New York and New Jersey to the Hudson tubes, the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel and one ferry. These are utterly inadequate to meet the normal, everyday demands for intercommunication between this town and the west bank of the Hudson.

Again this month a strike has occurred, which reduced the coal supply in New York city to a quantity insufficient to assure the uninterrupted operation of the public utilities, whose managers were obliged to warn the inhabitants that unless relief was obtained the subway, the elevated railroads and the surface car lines serving 5,500,000 persons would have to stop running.

These are three warnings we cannot afford to ignore. The comfort, the business, the health of the city have thrice been imperilled. They would be completely safeguarded by the opening of a vehicular tunnel. Such a tunnel is practicable. It is demanded by public sentiment. Plans for its construction are already well advanced. The States of New Jersey and New York have agreed on the general scheme for its management. Yet at the last moment a mysterious obstacle has been interposed to delay the work.

Moreover, the boring of this tunnel now would provide jobs for many men at a time when jobs are needed, and not only give us a public improvement essential to the welfare of the communities it would join together, but would help to solve the labor problem. The New York-New Jersey vehicular tunnel would be built at once, and whoever seeks to postpone it does an ill act for the millions of men and women concerned.

What Is Being Done to the Air Service Now?

The World, whose devotion to the Administration of Woodrow Wilson in all its details is one of the wonders of the political life of America to-day, is authority for the assertion that

"Orders published to-day (March 17) give details of a reorganization of the Air Service by Major-General CHARLES T. MANSOUR, the new director, that is even more sweeping than was forecast last week when WILLIAM L. KENLY was relieved as director of military aeronautics and of his rank as Major-General in the National Army and sent back to the Field Artillery as a Colonel."

According to the *World* "the flying end of the service is to be completely subordinated," and Brigadier-General WILLIAM MITCHELL, who succeeded Major-General KENLY as director of military aeronautics, is rated as third assistant executive in the new scheme, while an chief of air service training."

The *World* does not attempt to explain why the flying end of the air service is to be completely subordinated, or why no assignment has been made as chief of air service training. It may be assumed that if flying is hereafter to be relegated to a place of little importance, no chief of air service training would be needed. Certainly his work would be a waste of time and effort. But if flying is to be subordinated what is the use of maintaining any air service at all?

The Administration denies that it is scrapping the air service built up at high cost of money and lives during the war. Yet every official move reported from Washington supports the charges made by Senator New that the whole painfully erected structure of the service is to be thrown on the junk heap. The truth is not to be got except in one way. It can be dragged out only by an investigating committee of Congressmen, who can summon officers before them and compel them to testify. And the Congress committee should be at work now, or else the whole air service may be wrecked before it can put the details on record.

The Birthday of a Man of Many Unhappy Returns.

This is WILLIAM J. BAYAN's birthday. He is only 59. If to some he seems older it is because he sprang to the front at 35. That Democratic national convention of 1896 seems very long ago perhaps because all the men Bayan struck aside with his cross of gold speech are dead or politically forgotten. They were BLANK

of Missouri, PATRICK of Pennsylvania, MATTHEWS of Indiana, BORGES of Iowa, STEVENSON of Illinois, BLACKBURN of Kentucky and McLEAN of Ohio. All veterans then, but the Boy Orator swept them away with a few furious words.

In after years the Democratic odds seemed to be reversed. Whenever they thought the case was hopeless BAYAN was nominated, but there was never need for another wonderful speech. In 1900 BAYAN was named by acclamation; in 1908 he took the prize from JOHN A. JONAS of Minnesota on the first ballot with ridiculous ease. In 1904 nobody voted for him; in 1912 he had one vote.

A year before the convention of 1920 Mr. BAYAN finds himself, of all the candidates for the Democratic nomination in the convention between 1896 and 1908, both inclusive, the only live one left with a look in for next year. Of the survivors of the 1912 convention there remain as eligible—outside of Mr. WILSON—CHAMF CLARK and OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, not to mention THOMAS R. MARSHALL and WILLIAM SUMNER.

Mr. BAYAN is three years younger than the President and ten years younger than CHAMF CLARK. He is three years older than WILLIAM G. McADOO and twelve years older than NEWTON D. BAKER. Whether BAYAN could go into an open Democratic national convention—a gathering not dominated by a single figure—and take a fourth nomination is an interesting question. At least he could parade before the convention the things he advocated long ago and which his party has come around to in one way or another: Prohibition, government control of railroads and universal peace. On this last item he must be said, in justice to the Nebraskaan, that his scheme for peace was built upon a system of treaties between the United States and other nations; treaties that were limited to specific things.

Some one in the convention might be cruel enough, upon the mention of Mr. BAYAN's name, to get up and cry "DUMMA!" but on WILLIAM's birthday we refrain from reverting to that incident.

New England's Farewell to John Barleycorn.

This is town meeting season in New England, and where local option is in force the electors appear to take a savage delight in voting wet, regardless of their records. Vermont surprised everybody by returning majorities for license in towns that have been dry for years. Out of eleven Massachusetts towns which would not tolerate the saloon last year eight switched in one week, and it is predicted that scores of others will follow their example.

Perhaps the imminence of prohibition, beginning July 1 with the statutory restrictions that will remain in force during the period of demobilization, and to be made permanent by the Eighteenth Amendment in January, has stirred the thirst to supreme efforts. A few weeks only are left for alcoholic conviviality; toppers must make the most of them. But what will they say when they learn the altitude to which prices have risen, the weakness that now characterizes once potent liquors? If any of them contemplates a prolonged period of alcoholic exaltation he must have a deep purse and be prepared to drink as he never drank before. The red liquor of to-day lacks the kick our daddies knew.

It is disheartening to contemplate a virtuous New England preparing for a final jamboree of proportions unprecedented since rum ceased to be a part of the minister's salary; and good, sound, able bodied rum it was too; the spirit strong men craved at a housewarming. Will commencement at Harvard in this year of grace see the banished punch restored to its former place of honor?

The American Legion.

The task of organizing the veterans of the great war in a fraternal organization similar to the Grand Army of the Republic has already begun, and the title "the American Legion" has been selected as an appropriate designation. The society is to be non-political, and will receive as members all men who served in the army, the navy and the Marine Corps, regardless of where they were called on to perform their duty.

It may be too early to predict that this particular association will succeed, although it has been so far under excellent auspices. But in it or another society planned on similar lines the men who wore khaki and blue will find themselves together as the survivors of the civil war did, and it is fairly to be expected that their influence on public affairs will be as great as was that of their predecessors of a half century ago.

The Grand Army of the Republic was formed at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1865, and credit for its early beginnings is given largely to Dr. B. F. STEPHENSON and Chaplain W. J. RUTLEDGE of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. In 1899 the Grand Army adopted a rule that it should not be used for partisan political purposes, but its membership was overwhelmingly Republican, and the part it played in politics was actually most influential. Beginning with GRAY all the Republicans elected to the office of President were veterans of the civil war until THEODORE ROOSEVELT was elected in 1904, and Colonel ROOSEVELT was always particular to belittle his own military experience in the war with Spain when he compared it with the services of the men in the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1890 the Grand Army had 400,487 members. Since then the toll

taken by death from its ranks has naturally been increasingly heavy until the membership is now 120,016. In caring for widows and orphans of soldiers, and in encouraging a high standard of devotion to the nation, it has performed notable services to the country second only in importance to those the men whose names appear on its rolls rendered in the field. The preeminence it enjoyed in national, State and local politics is not to be entirely attributed to the power engendered in the close association of its members; it must be remembered that among them were the most gifted, enterprising and intelligent citizens of the country, men from among whom under any conditions would have come the leaders in civic affairs.

As the survivors of the Union forces formed the Grand Army of the Republic, so those of the Confederate war machine had their association; in each section the women and the sons of veterans organized. The most interesting incidents of the reunion of the nation have been the joint encampments of these ancient foes held in recent years, such as that at Gettysburg in 1913.

In the society which develops out of the present American fighting forces there will be no sectional division. As the veterans of the civil war dominated the public affairs of the United States for a generation after the fighting stopped, we may look forward to a similar period of power for the survivors of the great war; and all Americans may well hope that under their rule the nation will grow in wealth and power as it did under the rule of their daddies.

Colonel Harvey's Service to America.

For frankness, sincerity and truthfulness, untempered by any thought of self-interest, Colonel GEORGE HARVEY's address on the proposed constitution for the League of Nations, delivered in Indianapolis on Monday evening, will long stand high among the forensic and literary products of patriotic Americanism.

In it Colonel HARVEY, with characteristic fearlessness, refused to permit fine phrases to obscure hard facts. He brushed aside at the beginning those platitudes which in the present crisis endanger straight thinking. He went directly to the heart of the matter. His comparison of the principles of Washington, which guided the American policy in international affairs from the beginning of the Republic through a period of unprecedented growth in power and prosperity, with the proposed departure from those principles now advocated by Woodrow Wilson was conclusive and crushing in its exposure of the fallacies which underlie and vitiate the document Mr. Wilson to-day says we must accept to control our foreign relations for all time to come.

Colonel GEORGE HARVEY has performed many valuable services for his country in his active life, but none of them has been so important as his vigorous and intelligent struggle against the constitution for the League of Nations which Woodrow Wilson is now endeavoring to jam down the throats of the American people.

A theatrical celebrity is much praised for his latest accomplishment of lassoing a stage enemy at ten yards and with his back turned to his target. We have no desire to discourage criticism from giving deserved recognition to notable advances in drama, but that this performance is at the pinnacle of art should not be implied. Another celebrity has lassoed and tied hog tight several statesmen not only with his back to them but at a distance of three thousand miles.

Perhaps the theory behind the reported plan to send a German Ambassador to the United States is that he was un-Prussian enough to have merited ostracism by the Prussian House of Lords.

The Silesian Countess who plays for high stakes in gilded gambling halls of distressed Berlin has found a profitable use for Spartacans. When she loses she hires an armed guard of Berlin Leninists who threaten to raid the place unless her losses are returned. She is always repaid. "Heads I win, tails you lose," says the Countess, and the Spartacans, carelessly toying with his automatic, echoes, "She wins."

"COLONEL ROOSEVELT SAYS," reporters are already beginning to write, dropping the inconvenient "Lieutenant" before the familiar "Colonel." What that may mean for the political future of the young gentleman, who shall say?

War may be what SHERMAN said it was, but it must be credited with making the value of recruited men realize the virtue of exercise and military training. Among the men polled at Camp Devens as to their views on the subject of universal training there seemed to be some disagreement about the necessity for strict discipline, but that compulsory military training was physically beneficial and that it would produce a more virile mankind was the unanimous verdict.

In bidding good-by to his fellow Representatives EVANS and SUMNER said of his early experience in the House: "I was appointed when I first came to Congress on a committee that had one meeting, and that was called to tell us that there would be no other."

That was fortunate for the young Kentuckian, who threatened to keep him from the floor where he watched the working of rules and studied them until he ranked among the best parliamentarians in the House. That, in turn, helped him to become chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the session when Congress made the astounding record, according to Mr. SHERMAN, of appropriating more money than had been appropriated before 1917 from the foundation of the Government.

It is a peculiar coincidence that a French transport brought a cargo of wine safely to port despite the fact that it simultaneously carried a Yankee division of "tanks."

AMERICANS, BEWARE!

Change of Front of the Supporters of the League Covenant.
From the Boston Evening Transcript.
Beware of the backers of the British scheme for an international league bearing amendments. A fortnight ago the American sponsors of the Smuts plan had allowed it whole and were deprecating the only real difference of Address and the defenders of the Monroe Doctrine as "little Americans" with "piggish minds." A fortnight ago these same sponsors were for "sharing the Monroe Doctrine with the world." To-day they protest their desire for an amendment to the pending scheme which will "reserve the Monroe Doctrine" from the world and leave it the unshaken cornerstone of American foreign policy that it has been from the day it was enunciated.

Whence this conversion? The somersaults have been heard from the American people. The voice of America has been raised in righteous resentment against the whole British scheme and its American swallowers. The mass meeting in Tremont Temple has been followed by mass meetings all over the country, and there has been a general awakening. The proposal that the United States shall enter into an Old World alliance and accept in the body of delegates a voting strength equal to one of the colonies of the British Empire is so repulsive to men and women American, irrespective of religious, political or geographical considerations, that all scheme and the schemes are under attack to-day from Maine to California, not only on account of this article in the covenant, but on account of every other equally un-American and obnoxious to virile America.

Both Great Britain and France have obviously been grossly deceived in regard to the sentiment of the American people. Both Great Britain and France are now in favor of negotiating peace with Germany as soon as possible and postponing further discussion of plans for demoralizing the world until the end of the war and the conclusion of a victorious peace. Their diplomats now see that to attempt to ram down the throats of the American people the pending scheme will only sour one of the sweetest fruits of victory, namely, the betterment of relations between the Old World and the New brought by Anglo-Franco-American association on land and sea and in the air.

The only amendment to the British scheme acceptable to all Americans, who are not ashamed of the fact that they love their country better than they love any other country, and are unwilling to enter any sort of a superstate which would submit to an alien body American rights, would be to amend the League of Nations to the League of Nations, delivered in Indianapolis on Monday evening, will long stand high among the forensic and literary products of patriotic Americanism.

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MR. LONGWORTH'S CHANCE.

The Way to Become Floor Leader in the House of Representatives.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: My very good friend the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Longworth, seems to take his defeat as floor leader of the Republicans of the House of Representatives rather seriously. He says: "It is idle to talk of Mr. Mann's declination of the crown tendered him in eloquent periods by Messrs. Mondell and Moore. All but the mere naked title remains in him as surely as though his brow was topped by its external evidence."

Possibly that may turn out to be true. "Where MacGregor sits there is the head of the table." If Mr. Longworth's friends wanted to make sure that Mr. Mann would not be the real floor leader there was just one thing they could have done, and that was to take him off the floor by making him Speaker.

But after all there is a certain similarity between the positions of Mr. Mann and of Mr. Longworth. Both were of good crowd. The only real difference is that the gentlemen who offered the crown to Mr. Longworth didn't happen to have it in their possession. Neither of them has the crown now, and why hasn't Mr. Longworth a fair chance to obtain it but the naked title, the real floor leadership?

He is a man of first rate ability and education, has a considerable acquaintance with Congressional procedure, a very pleasing personality, and has been first appointed to the greatest of the House committees. All he has to do to become the real leader is to know just a little bit more about every measure that comes before the House than Mr. Mann does.

He could do it, but it can be done by playing golf in the morning and bridge in the evening. It requires a lot of hard, back breaking work, work not limited to union hours, but beginning fairly early in the morning and extending often late into the night. It requires the careful reading of a lot of literature that cannot be described as light—bills, reports, hearings, authorities on the subjects under consideration, and then some solid thinking.

Let Mr. Longworth go to it. Most of the workers on the Republican side of the House, the men who have served on the working sub-committees and on the conference committees, the men who know how to get the bills through the House, the men who are on the floor, are back of Mr. Mann, because the Republicans have a lot of work to do in the next Congress and they believe the way to get it done efficiently and satisfactorily is to elect a man who will do the cooperation of the man who knows more about how to do it than the whole outfit opposing him.

But they have no quarrel with Mr. Gillett, the new Speaker—some of them voted for him—and with the speaker-elect, and not all of them follow Mr. Mann from Iowa. Some of them have not yet learned to enjoy being lambasted by him when they happen to blunder.

Let Mr. Longworth combine with his energy and ability and pleasing personality just a little bit more knowledge of legislation than Mr. Mann has and he too can decline crowns and still lead, or perhaps can wear the crown and wield the sceptre at the same time.

WAR ON FAKE BARGAINS.

Merchants Move to Protect New York From a Threatened Invasion.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The contemplated action by a group of organized manufacturers and dealers, including the Retail Clothing Association of New York, the National Garment Retailers Association, the Retail Dry Goods Association and the Shoe Dealers Association, to secure legislation to prevent "fly by night" fake sale and itinerant merchants from resuming their activities in this city on and after July 1, when many corner stores now closed by the war will be vacated because of prohibition, is welcome news to the purchaser's public of New York.

Even at this early date the legislative committee of the New York Retail Clothing Association is working to combat this evil and its attendant evils to the manufacturers and dealers presenting a unified front when the time for concerted action arrives.

By placing a legal ban on the activities of unscrupulous merchants who never remain in one spot more than a week, 13 to 14 million dollars' worth of goods and services are being lost to the city and its residents. These are, as I understand them, to administer the affairs of government for our welfare, to facilitate the necessary legislation, and to keep a watchful eye upon affairs of the world that our interests may be properly safeguarded.

Speaking as one American citizen, I do not believe that Woodrow Wilson is properly or fairly representing the interests or the sentiments of the people who support him. We want business activity without hindrance or interference by Government. We want our President back on the job where he should be, helping to work out the grave problems confronting us. We want peace for our own borders. We want equity here first.

Let every one who feels as I do give voice to it.
W. D. JOHNSON.
New York, March 18.

HITS AT WILSON IN CLEVELAND EULOGY

Gen. Wood Contrasts Attitude of Living With Dead President.
SLAPS AT LEAGUE IDEA
Former Chief Executive's Widow and Daughter Attend Memorial.

Great applause punctuated a eulogy of Grover Cleveland delivered by Major Leonard Wood at the memorial ceremony at the New Amsterdam Theatre yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the annual commemoration of Mr. Cleveland's birth by the Grover Cleveland Association, and besides Gen. Wood the speakers were ex-Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio and Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's second administration.

Gen. Wood was the chief speaker. The General was first appointed to the army as a surgeon by President Cleveland and later became the White House physician. He has known Mr. Cleveland at close range than any other man. Mrs. Francis Cleveland Preston, with her daughter and son-in-law, occupied a box during the exercises, which marked the conclusion of the association's memorial day program.

While by its very nature the meeting at the theatre was non-partisan from a political viewpoint, contrasts that were drawn by Gen. Wood between Cleveland and his present Democratic successor in the White House evoked unflinching approval every time the General made a point. At no time did Gen. Wood refer to President Wilson by name or to the League of Nations as much as he did to the course of the present Administration by the party that claimed Cleveland left nothing to the imagination of his audience.

Slaps at Wilson.

In the course of his remarks, picturing Cleveland as he knew him, Gen. Wood said: "Mr. Cleveland used words to express ideas and not for the purpose of confusing them. He was not an adept in the use of verbal magic."

"He believed in the Monroe Doctrine thoroughly and absolutely. He was never a believer in the weak, uncertain internationalism of the moment, as he expressed in his inaugural address when he declared that America would depart from the traditional policy that made her great."

"Grover Cleveland met issues as they arose, never shrinking from them. He realized that in a democracy there must be a free press, honest criticism and pitiless publicity. He realized that people should know the facts if they are to act intelligently and, like Lincoln, he had absolute confidence in the good sense and judgment of the people once they understood the issues before them."

He stood squarely for the Monroe doctrine, as shown not only by his action in the Venezuela case but as he stated in his inaugural address.

Gen. Wood referred to Cleveland's attitude toward labor and his efforts to protect labor against the inroads of the trusts. He said that Cleveland's deduction of a servile class that might compete with American labor without any idea of ever achieving citizenship, was the soundest of Cleveland's judgment on that subject is seen in the lists of American dead from European battlefields," Gen. Wood concluded.

Ex-Gov. Harmon in his address said: "Under Lincoln's leadership the Union was saved; under Cleveland's it was restored and born to newness of life. He was never satisfied with the status quo. He was never content to give very different circumstances, to give an example of what our Government was meant by its founders to be, so far as the Executive is concerned, to do it. His Southern associates proved themselves to be as loyal and patriotic as those from the North, and as zealous for the many reforms the public needed. The fears of the people, whether real or artfully created, disappeared forever."

His Greatness Increases.
"Mr. Cleveland was, all in all, one of the finest examples of this that our President has ever known. He was a man further from his times his character stands out more clearly, like a mountain seen from a distance after the mists have cleared away."

"When the nation in the years to come sees public officials striving for mere personal or partisan ends or showing indifference to the welfare of the people, serving they will look back to Mr. Cleveland, as they have sometimes done already, as the shadow of a great rock in a new light."

Chief Magistrate McAdoo gave an intimate picture of Cleveland as he knew him as a member of his official family. He was never anxious to get into the newspaper headlines. He did his work and an honest day's work, and if I rejoice with you to-day over what this country has accomplished and what it is going to do it is largely because of my friendship and association with Grover Cleveland," Mr. McAdoo said.

On the afternoon of the day yesterday a short memorial service was held at St. Paul's Chapel. This was followed by a luncheon for the speakers at the Hotel Astor by the Grover Cleveland Association. Among those present were: Jacob H. Schiff, Gen. George Wingate, Louis Brandeis, President of the Board of Education, and Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Department of the East.

COME HOME, MR. WILSON!

The President Needed Here to Attend to the Nation's Business.
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: As an American citizen whose forebears came to this country in 1631 to protest against Woodrow Wilson representing me and my interests in the so-called peace conference in Paris, I feel that I have a right to be heard.

At an American I call upon the President of my country to fulfill his obligations to me and to my fellow citizens. These are, as I understand them, to administer the affairs of government for our welfare, to facilitate the necessary legislation, and to keep a watchful eye upon affairs of the world that our interests may be properly safeguarded.

Speaking as one American citizen, I do not believe that Woodrow Wilson is properly or fairly representing the interests or the sentiments of the people who support him. We want business activity without hindrance or interference by Government. We want our President back on the job where he should be, helping to work out the grave problems confronting us. We want peace for our own borders. We want equity here first.

Let every one who feels as I do give voice to it.
W. D. JOHNSON.
New York, March 18.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.
MINIATURE ALMANAC.
Standard Time.
Sun rises... 6:50 A. M. Sun sets... 6:54 P. M.
Moon rises... 1:31 P. M.
Moon sets... 11:31 P. M.